



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 29, 1849.

THE Members of Go. D. Palmetto Reg't., will meet at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of considering the most appropriate manner of presenting a sword to their Captain. August 17, 1849.

Our Correspondents.

Right heartily do we welcome "SALUDA" and "HAMBURG," to our columns. We hope they will continue to give us their practical views on the interesting subject of their communications. It is certainly to the true interests of Edgefield District, as of all the upper Districts to facilitate communication between the interior of the State and our commercial towns. Who can calculate the advantage to the planter in this particular? Read the communications of "SALUDA," and of "Farmer" in our last.

By the way, we will be glad to hear again from "Farmer." Will he not favor us further with his views? His communication in our last has excited general interest among the "Farmers" of our District. It has already drawn forth articles from "SALUDA" and "Hamburg," and we hope it will excite active efforts among our citizens generally to build the Roads in question.

Let "Old Edgefield" be up and doing, or she will indeed be left behind by her enterprising neighbors. If she cannot build Rail Roads—she may Plank Roads; and it is our judgment that in a country not interspersed with important commercial towns which induce much trade and travel, Plank Roads are the better modes of Convenience and profit.

Volunteer Company.

On Saturday last the following persons were elected officers of the Volunteer Company at this place:

W. C. MORRIS, Capt.
L. B. WYER, 1st Lieut.
JOHNSON BLAND, 2nd Lieut.
JAS. L. HILL, 3rd Lieut. or Ensign.

Gen. Twiggs.

This distinguished officer has been ordered to Florida to direct the military forces sent there against the Indians.

A friend has sent us a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Alabama Democratic Convention held in June last, at Montgomery. Our readers are already informed on this matter. The Convention adopted as they probably know the Virginia Resolutions in relation to Southern Territorial rights, and warmly approved "the course pursued by those members of Congress, who signed and published the Southern Address."

Among the members to the Convention we observe the names of Judge T. S. Mays, and T. O. Glascock, delegates from Montgomery and formerly from our District.

A secret expedition is contemplated at present by some of the citizens of this country against the Island of Cuba, and the Northern portion of the Republic of Mexico. The enlistment of soldiers in New Orleans, Baltimore, and New York, is said to be in active operation. The object of the enterprise is thought to be to annex Cuba to this country, and to establish a Republic in the Northern Provinces of Mexico, under the style of *Sierra Madre*.

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation condemning the expedition, and warning all the citizens of this country from uniting themselves with it, under the "heavy penalties announced against them by our acts of Congress."

It is to be trusted that no respectable body of our citizens will so far forget the fair name of their country as to violate so grossly our laws and our treaty obligations by joining in an armed and unlawful invasion of the territory belonging to other countries. Nothing is more highly criminal in the eyes of all civilized countries than to invade the territories of a friendly nation. It is as bad as to intrude upon a neighbor's possessions and to commit wanton and lawless depredations.

The good citizen of every class will set his face against such an immoral and illegal enterprise.

Plank Roads.

Much interest seems to be taken at present in our District on this subject, and we truly hope it will not be allowed to subside until the Roads in question be built. Let us no longer, Fellow-citizens, bear the reproach of being styled "big talkers" and "little doers;" but in the might of our strength let us put forth our determined energies to accomplish the work which we all know will be to our interest and welfare. We are all satisfied that these roads will be highly useful—let us, therefore, project and build them. To test the utility and practicability of building them let us establish Roads at once between this Village, Hamburg and Graniteville. Hamburg we believe will meet us half way and so will Graniteville. Let us have no cavilling as to which place the Road shall go. Let us carry it to both places. "Old Edgefield," the mother, should take care of her fair and growing daughters, Hamburg and Graniteville. She should allow a spirit of generous rivalry in all that pertains to prosperity and improvement to exist between them; but she should use her parental efforts to keep them from opposing and destroying each other. She has for them both a mother's love; and she is equally interested in promoting the prosperity of each. Let us build the Road then to Hamburg or Graniteville, and then connect the other place by a branch from some convenient point on the Road. But above all let us have action! action! action!!

He that lives on hope, has a slender diet.

Manufactures.

We have received the message sent us by a gentleman residing on the Saluda side of the District, and we should have made acknowledgements sooner, but for our absence from the Village. The subject of manufacturing is one in which we take a deep interest. We have several times since our connection with the *Advertiser*, seriously urged the importance of manufactures upon our readers with a view of directing the capital and energies of our citizens to their advancement. From much reflection on the subject we solemnly believe the continued prosperity of our State depends greatly on their promotion.

We would be glad, however, to receive communications from our Saluda friend himself on the subject, satisfied as we are that his views will be strong and practical. Will he not help us in this good cause? We believe it to be the moral duty of every citizen honestly to use his efforts to develop all the energies and resources, moral and physical, of his State or country. On this rests the chief prosperity and happiness of nations.

Our Saluda friend has an opportunity at present of using his talents and his capital in promoting manufactures in our very midst. A scheme is proposed by some of the citizens of our Village to erect a Steam Factory at or near this place. Will our Saluda friend give an impulse to this noble enterprise? We hope to hear from him on the subject. This is an undertaking worthy of the best efforts. It will be profitable not only to the projectors and stockholders of the establishment, but to the whole surrounding Country and District. And here let us add (and it is a conviction derived from both history and observation) that the only sure way of building up and securing the permanent prosperity of an inland Town is to multiply manufactures. A sort of artificial prosperity may be created by making a place a thoroughfare or depot of trade, where much produce is bought, and quantities of merchandise sold, but real wealth or capital is in this way very slightly increased. The gains are usually small commissions acquired by agencies in passing articles of commerce from the producer to the consumer and vice versa. No value is added to the article of commerce. Hence inland Towns, which are mere thoroughfares or depots of commerce afford little means for the accumulation of wealth. It is different with manufacturing towns. The raw article is brought into market of comparatively little value. By the skill and labor employed upon it, it is sold again for triple and often quadruple its prime cost. The difference in price now, between the cost of the raw material and the price of the manufactured article, is a permanent increase of capital, which adds to the real prosperity of towns and communities. Are these views chimerical? Let our readers examine for themselves the difference between manufacturing towns, and small commercial towns.

If these views be correct it is of more importance to us at present to erect manufactures than to build roads, for it is highly important to have both; and they will mutually benefit each other. Manufactures will increase the amount of travel and carriage, and facilities in carriage will greatly promote manufactures. Both together must add incalculably to the convenience, wealth, and general prosperity of a country. Let our citizens raise themselves to action on these great interests. Will they hesitate to pay out a few hundreds of dollars when they and their children may thereby acquire thousands? A bold energy directed by moral influence will always lead to success and prosperity!

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR: Having learned that an article I published in your paper as Editor Pro Tem, under the caption, "Honors to the Brave," has given offence to some of our citizens, I desire to state, that, in writing that article, I never thought of wounding the feelings of any person whatsoever, neither the feelings of any one of our noble soldiers to whom we are under the greatest indebtedness, nor of the public which has honored them. The honors conferred upon Brev. Capt. SINKINS and Lieut. WYER, are, I repeat, richly deserved; and I would be the last to detract from the well earned reputation of these young Officers.

My object in writing the Communication, was to bring to the notice of the public, the military services of Col. BOYHAM, of the 12th Infantry, as represented by the Reports of Gen. Pierce and Col. Ransom, which had not been brought specially to the attention of our citizens.

Yours, &c. H. R. SPANN.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Plank Roads and Rail Roads.
MR. EDITOR:—In discussing the subject of Plank Roads, many are disposed to class them with Rail Roads as to expense and dividends, which is entirely erroneous; on the former, there is no expense for Cars, Locomotives, Depots, Fuel, Track Tenders, Water Tanks, Pump Tenders, or even hands employed after the track is laid down. The only expense of any note, are Gate Keepers, who can always be obtained at moderate wages.

There is a Plank Road in the State of New York, between Syracuse and Brewerton, and Oneida Lake, a distance of 12 or 15 miles, which in the year 1847, paid to the Stockholders, a dividend of forty per cent per annum; what it has paid since that time, I have not ascertained, but will do so and inform you in a future communication. "HAMBURG."

INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN EASTERN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph states that a large and flourishing Indian village has lately been established on the Brazos, about 200 miles above the frontier settlements. The Telegraph goes on to say: "About 400 families have settled at this point, and most of them are engaged in agricultural employment. These Indians are remarkably friendly to the whites, and are under the superintendence of Major Neighbors. Their chiefs have rigidly adhered to the treaty that was made a year or two since, and have restrained their warriors from engaging in any forays upon the frontier settlers. A large portion of the old Caddo tribe from the Trinity, and the remnants of other tribes, are settled in this village."

WRITTEN FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Plank Roads.

MR. EDITOR:—A communication appeared in your last paper, over the signature of "A Farmer" which is well worthy of the consideration of the people of Edgefield District. Our District is large, the Roads generally are bad, and those living in remote parts of it, are subjected to great inconvenience and expense, as well as loss of time, in attending Court, Public Sales, &c. Could these remote parts of the District be connected with the Village, by Plank Roads, the facilities of communication would be so much increased, the fatigue and expense of travelling so much reduced, the time expended in going to Court and returning home so much lessened, that we should hear little or no complaint of attending Court, Public Sales, &c. Our Spring Court is held in March, at a time our Planters are busy planting their crops, and when their personal attention is particularly necessary in directing their affairs, and it is a serious loss to many planters, to be obliged to leave their farms and plantations at that time. Make a Plank Road, and it will reduce the time of going and returning to one third. This will enable many planters to return home at night, direct their planting, and return to the Village in time for opening of Court each morning.

It is well known, that the planter is forced by circumstances to send his crop to market, at a season of the year when the Roads are in the worst possible state, from heavy and long continued rains. If from sickness, broken down teams, or other causes, he is unable to get his produce to market, during the winter, he is so much employed in breaking up his land, planting and tending his crop, that no leisure time offers again, until the crop is laid by, say in July or August, at which time his teams are generally broke down by hard ploughing; then, instead of muddy roads, as in the winter, his teams become exhausted from crawling along through deep mud, under a burning sun, and often furnished with water.

Now make a Plank Road, and it matters not whether the roads are sandy or sloppy, the planter has a dry and safe road, to transport his crop to market, and supplies home. His teams would return fresh, and not being obliged to lay up to recruit, could be started off again, with another load to market, or would be fit for work on the plantation.

Let every farmer make an estimate of what it costs him annually for repairs of wagons, harness, damage to horse flesh, and loss of time, from his wagons being occasionally stuck in a mud hole, together with loss of time in travelling over, under and through muddy and sandy roads, (leaving out his being able to carry double the weight with the same teams,) and if he can figure up, that it costs less than the toll for travelling over a Plank Road, then it may be for his interest to travel over such roads.

There is one great advantage that Plank Roads possess over Rail Roads—every one can use them. They are accessible to the people's road, whether travelling in carriage, wagon, buggy, cart, on horse, mule, jackass or goat, wheelbarrow or on foot. They are exactly adapted to the purpose. When I have leisure, I will recur to the subject again.

SALUDA.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

No. X.

The same subject continued.

Like to the evil practices already noticed, is the constant habit with many to create unnecessary and false alarms by endeavoring to persuade the people that their rights are infringed or usurped. A faithful monitor on the watchtower of liberty is a boon of Providence, which the people cannot too highly appreciate. Such a man may be looked to as the political guardian angel of his country; but our nation and state are, at present, infested with a pigmy tribe of political watchmen: a whole host of noisy little sentinels, with short-sighted vision and narrow, timid minds, perched on the small watchtowers in our political camp, and producing, on every faint noise in the distance, their might of alarm. Such men are bad sentinels. They are, indeed, only alarmists. Their minds, following the instinctive fears of their hearts, greatly magnify every danger. They see a spectre in the distance and fancy it is a living monster of tyranny and oppression. A small legislative appropriation, how worthy sever the object to which it is to be applied; or a law, operating within a town or a village, however wholesome and necessary—brings from them the yell of usurpation of the people's rights, which is spread far and wide.

Now there is nothing we more admire than quick sensitiveness—and a just feeling of indignation at any real encroachment of a people's rights and liberties. To be jealous of these is a noble and lofty sentiment, possessed by every brave and free people. But to raise the hue and cry of tyranny, when the Legislative arm is only reared to make necessary enactments—to sustain the faith and credit of the State—or to promote virtue and intelligence; is paltry and contemptible. The reputation of a State is as much her wealth as her treasury. Public credit, as all Political economists tell us, and as every man of sense knows, is wealth—as private credit is wealth.

The man, therefore, who injures the fair escutcheon of his state or country, by trying to destroy all liberal feeling in her legislation, may, to shallow thinkers, appear to save a few dollars and cents to her treasury, but in reality diminishes her general wealth and prosperity. An economical administration of government should certainly be the aim of every Legislator; but the miserly grip upon the public purse that will not let a dollar escape even for the most laudable purposes is niggardly and ruinous. Such a policy, obstinately pursued, would do more to set back a nation in improvement and prosperity than all the shackles of tyranny, while it would mark her character with the brand of contracted meanness. Those states and nations that have been most prosperous and powerful have pursued a liberal policy in the management of their fiscal concerns.

There are men whose feelings of patriotism, and whose views of public utility,

seem not to extend beyond the limits of their judicial Districts. They have little conception of the general good, or of the importance of state and national regulation. Public beneficence must centre around their firesides, or it is an infringement on individual privilege. Under this small feeling the avenues to national prosperity are completely shut up. All energies toward improvement are stifled, and all efforts to elevate the national character, are vain and fruitless. The man who is instrumental in encouraging this petty feeling is not, in our judgment, a friend to the people.

Nor is he such, who seeks to excite unnatural prejudices against certain classes or professions in the community; for the least reflection will teach, that different callings are absolutely necessary for properly performing all the business of society. As the best evidence of this, is the fact that there has been no age or country, advanced in civilization, in which these various professions have not been required. If, therefore, direct proof were wanting, this universality of their existence would sufficiently attest their necessity. But we will touch on this point in a succeeding essay. What we wish to urge at present is, that the utility and necessity of these different callings being known and felt by every one, the good citizen will regard himself morally bound, to protect their rights and interests and to add to their respectability. The omission to do this, or efforts to stir up unjust prejudices against any of these necessary interests of society, render a man an enemy to the institutions of his country.

Combustions, likewise, to put down moral worth and talent, exclude a man from the privilege of calling himself a friend to the people; for this is not only doing an evil to the people, but it is working against the moral laws of God. Men of high moral worth and talent are certainly more capable of achieving great good to society, than those who are for the most part devoid of these qualities; and it is equally certain, that the Deity, in his perfect Wisdom, though allowing to every man his appropriate share of social duty, designed these men for a sphere of usefulness more enlarged, and important. What God has designed, therefore, man is made to frustrate. In addition, then, to the real injury done to society by keeping down moral intelligence, an obligation to the Deity is thrown off. Are there no "compunctious visitings of conscience," attendant on such conduct? We are bound to think so. From the force of that moral sense implanted in our nature, we believe there is no instance of talent and true merit being put down by unfair means or by wilful neglect, that does not bring with it some twinges of conscience. And what is this but internal evidence, that the great Author of our being, has made men of talent and moral worth useful in their generation, and implanted in the minds of their fellow-men, a lively sense of that utility? This a natural feeling, if left to itself, would always prompt to correct action. The people, in giving their judgment deliberately and independently, seldom act except under a strong sense of justice and right. Their natural propensities are to appreciate virtue and to reward merit!

The men, therefore, who by false representations, or insidious combinations, so lead away the public mind as to cause it to suppress this natural feeling of justice, and to put down in society moral and intellectual worth, are among the worst enemies of the people.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MORE RIOTING IN CANADA.—The following despatches from Montreal to the Baltimore Sun, announce that the Canadian rebellion was "sketched not killed"—and has again burst forth with fresh violence:

Montreal, Aug. 16.

Last night about 30 persons went into La Fontaine's house, and broke open the garden. A number of shots were fired by the persons in the house, said to be a body of disguised mounted police.

A man named Mason was shot, ten slugs entering his body, killing him almost instantly. A number of others are said to have been wounded. A coroner's jury was empanelled this afternoon, and then adjourned over until to-morrow. Another riot is anticipated to-morrow.

Montreal, Aug. 17.

There have been further outbreaks and rioting in our city, but without any very serious consequences.

Dunnegan's splendid and valuable hotel was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, only a part of which was insured. During the fire one of the firemen was killed.

New Orleans, Aug. 22.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were only 100 bales, and prices over buyer's limits. Middling quoted at 53.

Sales 3,000 bags Rio Coffee at 74, and the articles advancing.

News from the City of Mexico has been received by the Br. steamer *Trent* at Mobile, to the 11th inst. A difficulty has arisen between the Government and Mariano C. Matos. The Government demands that Matos should abdicate the contract he had received for making a road across the Isthmus at Tehuantepec, which the latter refuses. The Chamber of Deputies have passed a resolution authorizing Government to make a loan of half a million, on a pledge of the import duties. It will probably be opposed by the Senate.

Additional troops have been ordered at Matamoros and the Rio Grande.—Chas. Chubb.

THE GLASS WORKS.—We are informed that nearly all, if not all, the experienced operators to be employed in the glass manufactory at this place, have arrived from New Jersey, so that there is now little doubt but that the company will be making glass, as has heretofore been contemplated, sometime during the month of September next. It would be well for the merchants of East Tennessee, Northern Georgia and North Alabama to bear in mind, when purchasing their fall and winter supplies, that the Holston Manufacturing Company at this place will be able to furnish them window glass of all qualities and sizes on better terms than they can purchase elsewhere.—Knoxville Register.

From the Cincinnati Daily Globe.

LETTER FROM J. M. BARRETT TO HIS FATHER.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. July 22.

My Dear Father: You have been but too correctly informed by the newspapers. I am indeed in prison, but how could I inform you sooner, but how could I pain your kind heart by the sad news? Oh! with a father's tenderness you reared me and have loved me, and in your old days I have brought sorrow and affliction upon you. It pains me, my father, it pains me to my heart's core. You say in your letter to the Clerk here, that I left you with a character untarnished. My father you will believe me you will love me, let the world say what they will of me—I have committed no crime, been guilty of no deed that ought to bring reproach or censure upon any one.

No. I, for whom you feel so much solicitude, although I am in prison and may never see you again in this world, have not stained your name with infamy by the commission of any crime. I am charged here with having circulated abolition documents. Now my father you will believe me, I have circulated no documents of any kind in the State of South Carolina, nor violated any law of the State, so far as I know—Bear it in mind that I tell you so, and although death may close my eyes in eternal sleep before I see you again, when you shall hear that appearances are against me, and see my name aspersed in the public prints, remember what I told you, and treasure in your heart that I am innocent that I am the victim of the schemes, misconduct, and infatuation of others, and that I now suffer for what others have done, and for which they ought to be responsible.

My story is simply this: I came here as an agent of E. Harwood & Co. of Cincinnati, to procure materials for publishing a gazette, I came here in the early part of the season intending to go North as the weather grew warmer, and finally around to our old home in Virginia—thence to Cincinnati and to Dublin. I found documents all over the State which were obnoxious to the people, and which gave me some trouble, as people suspected me for having some connexion with them. But knowing myself clear of their circulation, I felt no fears and proceeded with my labors. I came to this place with an anxious heart, for I had written to Sarah and expected an answer at this place from one whom I tenderly love—my dear sister.

As soon as I had taken lodgings at a hotel, the people came upon me with two letters, one from Dublin, which I was much pleased to see, but on opening it, oh Sarah! it pained me, it was not from you. Why did you not, my dear sister, write me a simple letter as I requested? Then perhaps I might have escaped this prison. But I don't blame you in the least—nor do I blame Mr. Johnson, for I know he intended no harm, but his letter injured me. The other letter was anonymous, and contained a few Nos. of this same obnoxious document, which the writer requested me to circulate. It was enough—the people seized me, and threw me into prison instantly—where I have since remained. (This was the 8th June.)

Since then other documents have been sent me, making the same request. The documents were all closely enveloped addressed to persons in the State, and I was requested to drop them into post offices along my way. Thus I was made to circulate them without knowing what they were. But I did not circulate any of them. The first that came to me was at this place, and there is perhaps nothing in the law against me, at least the attorneys I have employed, say so, and my judgment is, that there is little or no chance of convicting me. I can prove by my employers, who I came here for, and if I could find the man who sent me the documents, which I may yet do, that they were sent to me without my knowledge or consent. And this ought certainly to set me clear—especially since they can have nothing against me but vague circumstances. The people are excited however, and it will be hard for me to have a fair hearing.

The penalty is one thousand dollars fine and one year's imprisonment in the county prison. I can be bailed out at one thousand dollars, and this must be cash deposited here.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.—INSULTS TO AMERICANS.—By the arrival of the brig *Potomac* at New York, from Maracaibo, we have additional intelligence from that distracted country. It would seem that the whole country is in a state of revolution. The greatest animosity prevails towards American citizens by the government officers; their houses are searched, under the pretence of suspicion of there being disaffected persons secreted therein; their property sacrificed; and themselves, in many instances, thrown into prison. Soon after the intelligence of the landing of Gen. Paez at Coro, the house of the American Consul at Maracaibo, was attacked at night, by the soldiers, said to be headed by some of the principal officers of the city, and severely pelted with stones and other missiles. One American merchant was confined in prison, and others had their houses taken from them, by order of the Governor, who threatened, if they did not give them up without any remuneration, to imprison them. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of July 12th, writes as follows:

"An American citizen, a few days since, had his house broken open for the purpose of taking his horse, and the Governor pays no attention to this assertion. 'I am an American citizen, and want protection.' An American merchant is now confined in a filthy prison, where criminals of every grade, and of all colors, are thrown into one common pen. His crime is, having been present at a ball where the portrait of Paez was exhibited, &c.

"The American Consul is connected by marriage with a family who are violently opposed (as nearly all persons of respectability are) to the present administration, and in consequence is treated as an enemy.

"A single man-of-war, not drawing more than ten and a half feet water, with one Paixan gun, and fifty or sixty men, would insure our safety."

A friend says he saw a fence made of such crooked rails that every time a pig crawled through it, he came out on the same side.

From the Spartanburg Spartan.

GLENN SPAKES, Aug. 7, 1849.

Dear Sir:—You will oblige me by publishing in your paper the notice herewith transmitted.

Respectfully yours,
WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK.

We would invite the attention of the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb children, citizens of this State, to a school which has recently been opened at Cedar Springs, Spartanburg district, (a situation remarkable for health and pure water,) by Mr. N. P. Walker, principal, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

We recently visited the school and were much gratified at the progress made by the pupils, and have no hesitation in saying, that their proficiency would compare most favorably with the pupils in any of the common schools of the country; and so far as we are competent to judge, we regard the principal as fully competent to instruct Mutes in the primary branches of their education.

Parents who are able to incur the expense of educating their unfortunate children, and would desire to have it done at a convenient distance from their homes, and in their own State, we recommend to visit the institution, examine and judge for themselves.

The indigent parent who is desirous that his child should receive the benefits of the school, but who is unable to remunerate the teacher, will be furnished with the necessary funds from the money, appropriated by the legislature of this State, for the purpose, (until the same may be exhausted by applications prior in point of time,) by signifying his wish to Col. C. G. Meiminger of Charleston Commissioner of the Deaf and Dumb for the Lower Division, or to Thomas N. Dawkins of Union, Commissioner of the Upper Division. The application of every parent, so situated, it is expected will be made to the Commissioner of the Division in which the applicant resides, accompanied by his affidavit to that effect, with a certificate of the nearest magistrate, or some member of the legislature from the same district, stating his belief of the correctness of the affidavit.

W. R. SEABROOK, } Com.
T. N. DAWKINS, }

Glenn Spakes, Aug. 8th, 1849.

REMOVAL OF GEN. LANE.—The uncalculated and unjustifiable proscription of this gallant officer and patriot seems to have called forth the universal reprobation of the democratic press. In alluding to his removal, the Pennsylvania indignantly remarks:

"General Lane was emphatically 'the Marion of the war,' and scarcely less distinguished than Taylor himself. What a spectacle! While the traitor Collamer, who voted for the resolution that sought to cover our arms with disgrace, by recalling our troops before the war was over, is holding a place at the right hand of General Taylor—while Hudson, the desperate author of that resolution, is reaping thousands in a lucrative office also conferred by Gen. Taylor—the brave and weather beaten Lane, in the far-off winds of Oregon, is removed and branded with the brand of this infamous administration."

"Why did General Taylor omit to announce this detestable act until the Indiana election had taken place? He showed little of the soldier by this timid and shrinking delay. As it is, he may console himself that Indiana has done her duty to the country, by reeking his administration without being instigated to it by the removal of her most cherished son. General Lane will be vindicated in good time by those who scorn the ingratitude of the present contemptible regency."

THE PROSPECT FOR TEXAS.—At no time since annexation, have the prospects of our State appeared so flattering as at the present. The fine crops and good health in Texas, whilst the other Southern States are suffering so severely, cannot fail to direct the attention of emigrants to our new and flourishing State. Indeed, so obvious is it becoming that the planters of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Kentucky, must seek Texas as the only State in which their negro property can be made valuable, that we would not be surprised to see hundreds and perhaps thousands of emigrants coming into our State during the approaching fall. During our late trip to the States we had ample opportunity of ascertaining the feeling towards Texas and the confidence felt in her capacities and resources, and it gratifies us to say that the result was highly encouraging. The abolition movement in Kentucky in particular, it is believed, will have the effect to cause large numbers in that State to seek homes in Texas; besides the security, that will be afforded here for their slaves, there is no other country where they would be more profitable to their owners.—Vic. Advocate.

ALABAMA.—In this State, we are not yet in receipt of all the returns of the election. For Congress it is however certain that the following is the result:

1st District,	W. J. Alston, Whig.
2d	" S. W. Harris, Democrat.
3d	" H. W. Hilliard, Whig.
4th	" Sam. W. Inge, Democrat.
5th	" David Hubbard, "
6th	" W. H. R. Cobb, "
7th	" F. W. Bowdoin, "

In the Senate it is somewhat doubtful whether the Whigs have not obtained a majority of one vote, by the election of a Whig in Lawrence and Walker, though some of the Whig Senators, from Democratic counties, are pledged to vote with the Democratic party. In the House of Representatives there will be a Democratic majority of about ten. On joint ballot the Democrats will have an undoubted majority.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* says it will be the special duty of the new Minister to the Court of Madrid, Gen. Barringer, to procure a reduction of the enormous duties to which the produce of the United States, subjected when imported into Cuba, adding that the late administration made a standing offer to the Spanish Government of \$100,000,000 for the Island of Cuba, but that this offer has been or will be withdrawn by the present administration.